ASBESTOS

OCTOBER 1932

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

... ASBESTOS ...

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER - - EDITOR

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PANORAMA VIEW OF A MODERN ASBESTOS MILLING PLANT

The Mill Proper

(Fourth in the Series of Articles by W. A. RuKeyser, B. Sc., E. M., Consulting Engineer of New York City, on Mining and Milling of Asbestos.)

Altho several methods have been devised in the attempt to extract the valuable asbestos from the waste rock, only one important process in the production of milled asbestos has survived.

Commercial plants constructed many years ago utilized the "inclined plane" system of sorting the fibre from the gangue.

Also within recent years patents have been taken out on a process involving the wet extraction of asbestos. This process involves the addition of water as in metallic mineral concentration; fine-grinding by the use of ball or pebble mills following the crushing stages, and the "tabling" off of the asbestos fibre using water classification and wet gravity methods. The fibre is later dried; after which it is fiberized and graded.

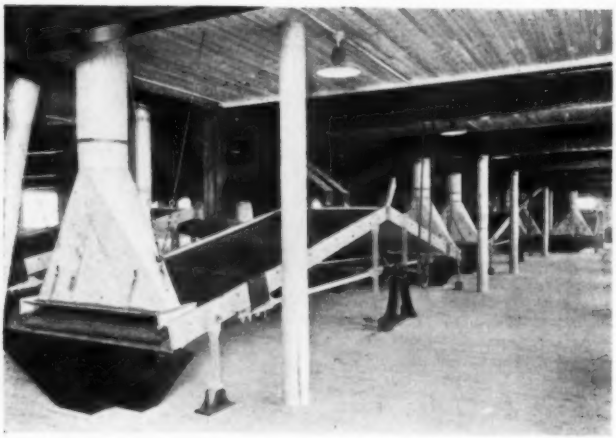
The process of milling which is to be found in practically every large modern plant today, has been evolved from the very beginning of the industry, since the inception of milling in the Province of Quebec during the latter part of the last century. This process utilizes the principle that asbestos can be fiberized after drying of the rock and can be extracted from the gangue by stratifying the rock and fibre over suitable shaking-screen tables, thus permitting the asbestos to be withdrawn by means of air-suction.

It is true that this dry process of milling asbestos creates a considerable amount of dust, but modern mill design has provided refinements whereby same can be reduced to a minimum, and also secondary suction applied to remove most of the dust as created. Furthermore, suction fans are now made to exhaust in large dust collecting chambers and these "fan floats" thus collected constitute a marketable product. It is also true that the present methods of concentration involve considerable energy input and considerable wear and tear on machinery. However, up to the present time it is the only process which

PANORAMA VIEW OF A MODERN ASBESTOS MILLING PLANT
Dryer Bldg. — Crushing Plant — Power House

has resulted in making a clean asbestos fibre on a large scale, without preliminary hand sorting—free from dust, dirt, rock and other impurities, permitting of facile and suitable grading. The dry milling of asbestos, if properly done, further permits the maintaining of the "crudey" character which is often desired.

Due to the peculiar nature of asbestos, several special machines have been designed (first in Canada and recently modified and refined elsewhere). The first of these machines is a shaking screen table (Feraris type) which is illustrated below. This table is best made of wood, consists of one or two sections, each 10 to 11 feet long; where two, the first and uppermost discharging upon the second and lower.



Shaking Screen Table

Each deck of these shaking screen tables is equipped with a suction hood. These suction hoods as now designed have a width of opening approximately 4 in. and are manufactured with adjustments which permit of their easily being lowered or raised, thus controlling the clear-

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ance of the hood from the table. It is an anomaly that the primary object of these screen tables is not to screen but to stratify. They are usually equipped with 8 to 12 mesh wire screen cloth, which eliminates the dust ahead of the suction hoods as much as possible; but the primary object of the screen is to stratify or bed the crushed rock and asbestos so that the latter collects to the top and becomes amenable to air suction.

The suction generally used is equivalent to 4 in. of water and great care must be used in designing the suction and piping system, taking into account the velocities and volumes of air required at each point in the flow, as well as the weight of fibre to be lifted and transported. In modern design the asbestos fibre does not pass thru the suction fans but goes directly into suitably shaped collectors. The entire collector is placed under suction by the fan which then exhausts to atmosphere or into suitably designed dust-chambers as above mentioned. The dust chambers or dust collectors must in turn be designed for such decrease in velocity for the volume of air involved so as to drop the finely divided float material. In addition to the shaking screen tables and fans which have been especially designed for the asbestos industry, several types of fine crushing equipment have been evolved by the Canadian operators for the comminution of the rock as produced by the secondary or tertiary crushers.

Because the desired effect on asbestos bearing rock is ideally one of straight impact and disintegration — permitting the freeing of the asbestos fibre and at the same time partially "fluffing" it, with a minimum of attrition, grinding or shear action, the "cyclone" was first evolved. Many operators claim, however, that the cyclone produces a greater amount of attrition, injuring the fibre. It is also of low capacity, wasteful of power and necessitates frequent and costly repairs. These considerations led to the development of the Canadian "Jumbo," a machine better mechanically which has practically replaced the cyclone. The Jumbo is really a modification of the ordinary hammer-mill. The Jumbo permits of a great variation in speed, and also additional flexibility by

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modifying the number, spacing, weight and angle of beaters.

The material from the dryers usually 2 in. to 2½ in. in size (tho in one recent design this rock may be as small as 1 in.) is conveyed directly to small surge bins which feed directly the primary series of shaking screen tables. These are equipped with suction hoods and thus the large amount of fibre which has been liberated during the crushing processes is immediately eliminated before the rock is subjected to further attrition in the fine-crushers in the mill. The over-size from these first series of shaking screen tables in some modern practice is fed directly to rolls. Rolls in themselves have a tendency not to fiberize asbestos for even tho the speed is properly determined and the two roll shells made to operate at different speeds, it is thought by some that a more "crudey" asbestos will result than from jumbo or cyclones. On certain types of rock, rolls are replaced by jumbos. In latest Canadian practice this crushing stage is composed of a hammer-mill of the Williams type.

The product from this first crushing stage in the mill goes directly upon a second series of shaking screen tables —again equipped with air suction. The undersize from the first series of tables may be made to bypass the crusher and fed upon the secondary series of tables — or, in extreme cases, this undersize may contain no fibre commercially extractable and may be run directly to the waste-dumps. In usual practice, however, the undersize joins the product of the first fine crushers and flows over the secondary shaking screen tables. The secondary series of shaking screen tables is again followed, either by rolls as in Russia or preferably in most cases by jumbos, which are in turn followed by a third set of screen tables.

Where the shorter grades of fibre are to be produced, such as paper and cement stocks, a third series of crushers are usually installed in the last flow-sheet followed by a fourth series of shaking screen tables. This last series of crushers is usually jumbos; in some cases "disintegrators" or "pulverizers" being substituted.

The fibre from each series of tables is usually sucked

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up into its own series of collectors. It is usual in present day practice to have each collector equipped with its own suction fan, these fans are of the multiblade type, and in Canada are especially designed for asbestos work.

The fibre from the first series of collectors usually contains considerable dust, dirt and small rock particles, and therefore requires cleaning. To accomplish this the fibre falls by gravity thru suitably designed chutes, upon a second series of shaking screen tables, also equipped with suction. These shaking screen tables may return any oversize (after the fibre has been removed by suction) to the third or fourth series of crushers in the primary circuit, or the oversize and undersize may go to an additional series of jumbos, or to waste, etc.

Fibre from the cleaning tables goes again to collectors and may require further cleaning either by shaking tables or over vibrating screens. It is in the cleaning and recleaning of fibre that the vibrating type of screen has found its most suitable application in asbestos milling. The violent agitation occurring on the screen surface "beats" any included dust from the asbestos and efficiently screens out any small remaining rock particles, as well as extremely short asbestos fibres (drops) remaining and still adhering to the commercial grades.

The number of refinements injected into any flow sheet naturally depends upon so many indeterminate factors that it is very difficult to generalize on all methods of treatment within the limits of this series. The above outline is merely an attempt to point out the major considerations which are involved and the factors which must be considered in planning an asbestos mill.

In smaller mills, where a large investment is not warranted, naturally many refinements must be eliminated. On the other hand, even in large plants where a large capital investment is to be made, the complications in the flow sheet will depend to a great extent upon the markets available for the products, particularly in respect to whether or not the shorter grades of mill fibre can be produced to commercial advantage. In certain mills which are located close to their markets, and where all grades, including cement stocks, shorts and floats, are produced,

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the products from each series of shaking screen tables will be treated and retreated to obtain the greatest possible extraction of asbestos from the rock. The generalized flow sheet (figure 2—see page 3 of May "ASBESTOS") which is more or less typical of Canadian practice, shows the complications which arise when it is desired to obtain all grades down to and including the very shortest and with a maximum cleanliness for each grade.

Ray W. Bair

Succeeds M. A. Neely in the John R. Livezey Organization

On October 1st, John R. Livezey, Insulation Contractor of Philadelphia, Pa., announced the appointment of Ray W. Bair to succeed his former General Manager, Matthew A. Neely, who died very suddenly on September 4th.

Mr. Bair has had a long and varied career in the insulation field, having graduated from the Pennsylvania State College in 1906 as a Mechanical Engineer.

Immediately after his graduation, he entered the employ of the Armstrong Cork Co., Insulation Department, as a salesman, with headquarters at Pittsburg, Pa.

In October 1906 he was transferred to the Armstrong Cork Company's Chicago, Ill., office, where he remained until the summer of 1908, when he transferred his activities to the Livezey organization.

In 1909, Mr. Livezey decided to open an office in Baltimore, Md., with Mr. Bair in charge, and from that time until the present Mr. Bair has looked after the Livezey interests in the States of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

Mr. Bair will assume his new duties immediately, being located hereafter at John R. Livezey's Philadelphia office, 2213-17 W. Glenwood Avenue.

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The Asbestos Manufacturing Industry in the United Kingdom

A very comprehensive report on the Asbestos Manufacturing Industry and Trade in the United Kingdom has reached us thru the U. S. Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce from Vice Consul Wallace E. Moessner of Manchester, England.

The report, which is dated August 24th, 1932, covers general conditions, number of companies, capital invested, output, kinds of goods produced, imports, sources of supply, prices, production costs, power available, number of employees, wages, domestic consumption, foreign trade, import duties.

Some of the more important information given in this report is quoted below, but we will be glad to lend our copy of the complete report to anyone interested.

Beginning in 1876 the asbestos manufacturing industry of the United Kingdom continued to make steady progress until 1929. Since the latter year the output has been smaller because of the general slump in trade and industry, but in 1930 some 54,000,000 pounds of the basic raw material was used to produce goods to the value of nearly $14,000,000; the total amount of invested capital exceeded $38,000,000 and about 7,000 persons were employed.

Because a large number of asbestos products is used for industrial and commercial purposes, the demand during the past few years has been considerably reduced on account of the very unsatisfactory condition of the major consuming industries. On the other hand the automotive industry has continued to make good progress, and the use of motor vehicles has increased, thus creating a good demand for asbestos products, such as brake and clutch linings. Furthermore, there has been no decrease in constructional activity and the demand for asbestos building materials has tended to become larger. The future outlook is encouraging, particularly in view of the protection afforded to the home market by the re-

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cently imposed duty on manufactured goods. About the only discouraging factor is the probability of more intensive foreign competition in export markets which might cause price cutting and thereby reduce profit margins.

During the year 1930 the United Kingdom asbestos manufacturing industry consumed about 54 million pounds of crude fibre and waste asbestos, compared with 63 million pounds in 1929 and 60 million pounds in 1928. The quantity consumed in 1930 represented 6.4 per cent of the estimated world output, and, with the exception of the United States, the United Kingdom is therefore one of the world's largest asbestos manufacturing countries.

According to the official census of 1930 there were 64 establishments in the United Kingdom. The 64 plants were owned and operated by 44 companies. A holding company known as Turner & Newall, Ltd., with head offices in Rochdale, Lancashire, controls no less than 20 of the largest asbestos manufacturing plants in the country. It is estimated that the various plants controlled by this merger produce about 80% of the total United Kingdom output of asbestos manufactures. A reliable estimate of the paid capital of the 43 independent asbestos manufacturing companies places the figure at £1,750,000 or an average of slightly less than £40,000 each. It therefore appears that the total for the United Kingdom industry is more than £8,000,000, of which 78.6% is controlled by the merger.

From partially incomplete data it is estimated that the total United Kingdom output of asbestos manufactures during the year 1930 amounted to 118,000 tons (2240 lbs.) as compared with 73,900 tons for the year 1924, an increase of 63%. However, the selling value of the 1930 output was only £183,000 more than for 1924, an increase of only 7%.

The average manufacturers' selling price in the United Kingdom of all asbestos goods declined from 3.6 pence (7.2 cents) in 1924 to 2.8 pence (5.6 cents) in 1930, at par. The average price for asbestos sheets, slates, etc., during 1930 was .9 pence (1.8 cents) per pound; engine

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and boiler packing, 24.7 pence (49.4 cents); and other manufactures 11.2 pence (22.4 cents).

It is estimated that the cost of labor (including salaries) represented 24.4% of the 1930 selling value of the United Kingdom output of asbestos manufactures, and, according to the official census, raw materials and fuel represented 50.6%, thus leaving a margin of 25% for overhead expenses and the payment of dividends on invested capital. The net output per person employed was £262 ($1,275 at par) for 1930 as compared with £322 ($1,567) for 1924.

The most recent wage agreement in the United Kingdom asbestos industry became effective in July 1931, since which time the minimum rate per hour for adult males has been 11¾ pence (about 23½ cents at par of exchange) and for adult females 7¾ pence (15½ cents). Working hours are 48 per week, so that for full time males receive £2.7.0 ($11.44) and females £1.11.0 ($7.54).

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Magnetic Iron in Asbestos Textiles and its Determination

By F. S. Mapes,[1] Engineer, Testing Laboratory, General Electric Company, Schenectady

The electrical industry consumes large quantities of such asbestos products as cloth, tape, yarn, roving, etc., and in many cases these textiles are specified as "non-ferrous", or iron-free. Such a quality is both desirable and essential where the asbestos comes in direct contact with conductors carrying electric currents. In such installations, the magnetic iron inclusions in asbestos form a conducting path and may easily result in short-circuiting or break-down of the electrical apparatus. It becomes necessary, therefore, to analyze the fabricated asbestos to determine quantitatively, just how much magnetic iron is present.

As is commonly known, all of the forms of iron inherent in asbestos are not conducting or magnetic. The two oxides of iron; ferrous oxide (FeO) and ferric oxide (Fe_2O_3) are both non-magnetic and non-conducting. On the other hand, there may be present small particles or inclusions of free iron (Fe) and black magnetic ferric oxide (magnetite or Fe_3O_4).

Chemical methods of determining iron in asbestos give very misleading results. In other words, to secure the iron content chemically it is necessary to dissolve all the forms of iron by an acid or other reagent and in so doing, these forms are reduced to a common base, as iron sulphate, iron nitrate, etc. The final result is reported in terms of total iron only and no differentiation or estimate can be made as to the non-magnetic and magnetic iron contents.

The idea was finally advanced that the conducting or magnetic iron could be detected by means of applied magnetics, and associates of the writer proposed the design and perfection of an apparatus and method suitable for such detection. It was borne in mind that such apparatus must necessarily be very sensitive and still cap-

[1] Also Chm. of the Narrow Fabrics Committee of the A. S. T. M., and a member of the Asbestos Committee of that Society.

able of practically foolproof operation and must be sufficiently simple to allow rapid and economical analyses. The apparatus shown in Fig. 1 was finally developed and perfected as meeting satisfactorily these critical and varied demands.

In the figure "A" is an amplifying and recording device which provides sufficient magnification for the sensitivity required. "B" is the magnetizing coil in which the sample is placed for analysis while "C" is a compound tube container in which the sample is held in "B". Scale "1" is a direct reading indicator calibrated directly in terms of percentages of magnetic iron.

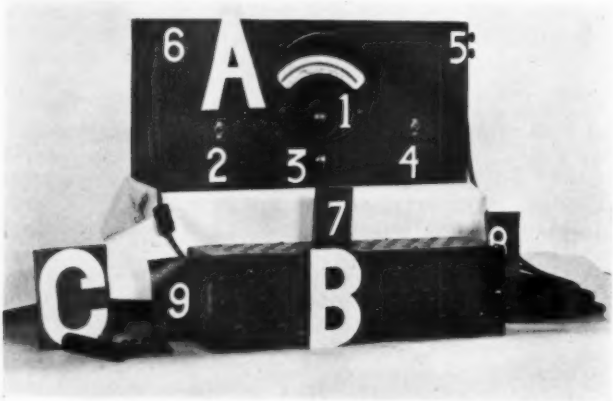

Fig. 1

In operation, a 10 gram sample of the asbestos is rammed into tube "C" which is then slid into the hollow tubular center of "B". Stops are provided so that the tube is held exactly in the center of "B". With the apparatus plugged into any 110 V--60 cycle outlet, switches 4 and 7 are turned to the "On" position and the magnetic iron content is read directly from scale 1.

A sensitivity switch (2) is provided so that a larger

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scale magnification can be had for samples containing very small amounts of magnetic iron. Knobs 3 and 8 are used for balancing the apparatus and correctly adjusting to the zero reading. Standard samples (9) are provided for calibrating the apparatus and consist of magnetite uniformly distributed thru talc sealed into small moulded compound tubes. By using these standards and the balancing knobs, the apparatus can be easily and rapidly calibrated over its entire scale.

This method of determining magnetic iron in asbestos has been in use in the Testing Laboratory of the General Electric Company for over a year with very satisfactory results and is now available to producers and consumers of asbestos products. It is believed that a long felt need of those interested in non-ferrous asbestos has been filled.

The author wishes to acknowledge the helpful criticisms and aid of Messrs. Sams, Steels, and Shaw, all of the General Electric organization.

H. J. Bryson, State Geologist of North Carolina, in an article appearing in the August 10th issue of Pit and Quarry, writes the following under the sub-title of "Asbestos":

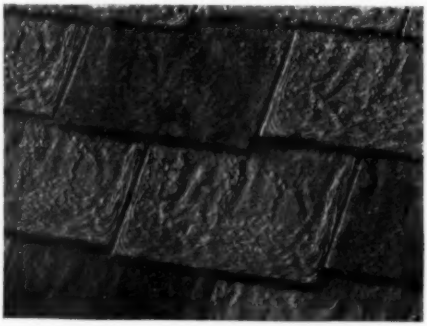
Both the amphibole and chrysotile varieties of asbestos occur in North Carolina. Some prospecting has been done for the chrysotile variety but deposits of commercial importance have not yet been found. The amphibole variety has been produced at a number of localities but principally in Yancy County. In 1919 North Carolina ranked third in the production of asbestos in the United States. Two small plants are in operation in the state to produce the mass fiber anthophyllite." The article also contains a photograph showing the asbestos mine of the National Asbestos Company at Minneapolis, N. C.

The American Society for Testing Materials has just published report of Committee D-9 on Electrical Insulating Materials. Standard Specifications for Tolerances and Test Methods for Asbestos Yarns, and Tentative Specifications and Test Methods for Asbestos Tape for Electrical Purposes, are a part of this report.

Texture as Well as Color

Features the New Types of Shingles

The Asbestos Cement Shingle began its career in the natural gray cement color, and in uniform 1/8 in. thick. More vivid colors soon made their appearance and were in turn succeeded by the softer reds and browns and greens, applied in assorted colors to give a mottled effect to the roof, thickened at the butts to give a deeper "shadow". Now the "texture" of the shingle seems to be all important.



The Gothic

Two latest textures to be introduced to the home builder, and to the building trade generally, are the Gothic and the Timbertex.

The Timbertex

The Gothic has a rugged texture, heavy butt, is offered in random widths, staggered sizes and in ten colors—colonial gray, slate gray, quarry blue, jade green, dark green, purple, tile red, buff, weathered copper and dark brown. They

are generally used in assorted colors, giving to the roof the mottled appearance so charming, and their texture adds to their attractiveness.

The second new texture shingle is the Timbertex, and has a distinctiveness all its own. The Timbertex, with irregular butts tapered and textured like a cypress shingle, reproduces in durable and fireproof material the charm and beauty of the cypress which our forefathers used.

The Timbertex is made in five wood colors—colonial gray, cypress brown, tile red, jade green and quarry blue.

Both these two new "texture" shingles have been designed and are manufactured by Eternit, Inc., who will supply samples to any of our readers upon request addressed to them at 95 Madison Ave., New York City.

The Annual Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines for the year 1931, Part A, has recently been published. About twenty-five pages are devoted to the subject of Asbestos, some quite interesting tables of production, imports and exports being included.

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The Asbestos Paper Cover

One of the asbestos manufacturers has devoted some time and energy recently to compiling a list of household uses of asbestos products. By this time we believe the list has assumed quite large proportions, and is being added to constantly.

Many of the uses devised by housewives and their families are quite ingenious, and while they may use only a small quantity of material, when multiplied by the thousands of homes all over the country would constitute a sizeable market.

Naturally the compilation of such a list brought ideas to the manufacturer for the use of asbestos materials in a wider field. One of these was the use of asbestos paper as a cover for the industry's magazine.

It seemed rather appropriate to have an asbestos cover on "ASBESTOS" and with the help of the printer, who took a great deal of interest in the idea, the cover for October "ASBESTOS", is, as you will see, a crimped asbestos paper.

Various papers were tried out,—some of them were not strong enough, some were too heavy, some did not give the impression of an asbestos paper, but the crimped paper, in the natural gray asbestos color gave, or at least so we think, a distinctively asbestos appearance.

The Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company were the originators of this idea, and very kindly supplied the paper free of charge for the October cover.

Of course we cannot tell just how the asbestos paper cover will stand up until we hear from readers of October "ASBESTOS", but comments on the appearance and durability of the October cover will be welcome.

The Textile World, in a recent issue describes an ageing machine announced by the General Machine Company which is built of steel, and covered with asbestos. The young ladies in our office can't see the need of an ageing machine.

MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

While the improvement may be imperceptible to many, general business is showing some improvement. More and more frequently we hear of factories opening up and running three or more days a week. While these may be scattered, the cumulative effect will undoubtedly result in the opening of more and more factories, these factories will need raw materials, equipment, and whatnot, their employees will have a little money to spend on necessities at least, and so the world rolls on.

Asbestos. Raw Material.

There is little change at the present time in the raw material situation; shipments from Canada in September showed some gain over August.

Prices remain practically unchanged. Beginning with this issue Current Prices on various grades of Asbestos Fibres will be published monthly. (See page 28.)

Asbestos. Manufactured Products.

Insulation. High Pressure. Entirely due to increasing building operations by Federal, State and Municipal Governments demand for high class insulations has somewhat improved. Demand from industries, railroads and steamship companies continues to lag and no present indication points to improvement. Prices are steady to firm.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Reports on low pressure insulation, that is, aircell, etc., show a seasonable increase, which, while not quite as good as it should be, is encouraging. October is generally the peak month in the low pressure industry, but it is too early to say definitely whether October this year will be ahead of September. Prices continue firm.

Textiles. Textile men tell us that demand is improving altho prices are no more satisfactory than they have been for sometime past. A handler of packings says that there is much more packing business at present than for a long time, indicating the opening up of factories and the

putting to use of machinery which has been idle.

Paper and Millboard. Both these commodities show some little demand, with prices about the same as has been the case for the past several months. While there is some price cutting here and there, it is not generally prevalent, and it is hoped that it will not become so.

Asbestos Cement Products. Asbestos cement shingles continue to sell in a reasonably satisfactory volume considering general business conditions. Undoubtedly there is greater interest on the part of building supply and lumber dealers in the asbestos shingle today than there has ever been before and a greater general acceptance of this type of roofing material. This is due in a large measure to the important improvements that have been made by all asbestos shingle manufacturers in their products, particularly along the lines of making the shingles of more attractive appearance. Beautiful textures and colors are available in asbestos cement shingles today as never before and there is no doubt that the industry has prepared itself for large future sales when general conditions improve.

In the industrial types of asbestos cement products—corrugated sheathing and flat lumber, the market continues about the same. Demand cannot be expeeted to improve until industrial conditions improve.

The above represents the ideas and opinions of men in the industry closely in touch with the several markets. All our readers are invited to send us their opinions, whether they agree or differ with those above expressed.

BUILDING

August contracts for new construction of all descriptions awarded in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains showed a gain of 4% over July awards, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation. The August figure of $133,988,100 compares with $128,768,700 for July and $233,106,100 for August 1931. Gains over July were shown in building, both residential and non-residential, as well as in engineering works. The contract total for engineering works was only 12 per cent smaller than the total shown for this class of construction during August 1931.

Contracts awarded for new construction in the Middle Atlantic territory for the first half of September totaled $6,027,400, compared with $6,975,800 for the first half of August.

ASBESTOS

Current Market Prices

Standard Grades of Canadian Asbestos

Canadian Standard Mark	Price per short ton f. o. b. mines
Crude No. 1	$450.00
Crude No. 2	200.00
Vimy R/M Crude	150.00
3-K (4 - 7 - 4 - 1)	110.00
3-M (2 - 9 - 4 - 1)	100.00
3-R (2 - 8 - 4 - 2)	90.00
3-T (1 - 9 - 4 - 2)	80.00
4-R (0 - 3 - 9 - 4)	$65.00 to 55.00
4-T (0 - 2 - 10 - 4)	50.00 to 45.00
5-D (0 - ½ - 10½ - 5)	32.50
5-M (0 - 0 - 11 - 5)	35.00 to 32.50
5-R (0 - 0 - 10 - 6)	30.00
6-D (0 - 0 - 7 - 9)	22.50
7-D (0 - 0 - 5 - 11)	20.00
7-H (0 - 0 - 3 - 13)	18.00
7-K (0 - 0 - 2 - 14)	12.50
7-25 (25 lbs. per cu. ft.)	10.00
7-30 (30 lbs. per cu. ft.)	10.00
7-35 (35 lbs. per cu. ft.)	10.00
8-55 (55 lbs. per cu. ft.)	10.00
7-25 Special Floats	20.00
7-30 Floats	15.00

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(Figures supplied thru the courtesy of Edward G. Wyckoff and Company, 1528 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

			September 1932		
	Par	Div.	High	Low	Last
Asb. Corpn. (Com.)	np	–	⅜	⅛	¼
Asb. Corpn. Pfd.)	100	7	½	⅛	¼
Carey (Com.)	100	5	40.	35.	40.
Carey (Pfd)	100	7	85.	75.	80.
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	3	2½	2⅝
Garlock Packing (Pfd.)	np	–	No Sales		
Garlock Pgk. (Bonds)	100	6	63½	63	63¼
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	–	33⅜	23⅝	29½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	80	67¾	79⅞
Raybestos-Manhattan Inc. (Com.)	np	1	12¾	8	10
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	4	23	19	23
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	4	2⅛	3
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	7	No Sales		
Thermoid (Bonds)	100	6	50	42	47

A Polishing Medium

By John B. Kasey, Chemist

When one speaks of asbestos, a multitude of uses based on its property of resistance to heat, immediately suggest themselves, but there are few who would recognize its exceptional character and utility as a polishing medium.

Because it can be woven into a clothlike form, we have a single article serving in place of the ordinary combination of cloth and polishing powder or paste. For common scouring uses a rough asbestos cloth is suitable, but for fine silverware and other articles requiring the maintenance of a high degree of luster, an acid refined asbestos must be used. Polishing experiments with the chemical filter grade of asbestos gave lusters indistinguishable from factory-buffed ware. Repeated use of such asbestos cloth will not only keep brightly polished new ware in the same condition, but will also restore scratched and dull ware to its original brilliancy.

Acid refined asbestos is a relatively expensive product, but it should not be impossible to produce a cheaper grit-free asbestos either by this or a water flotation method. It is quite certain that grit-free asbestos cloth in this new role will be a welcome and useful addition to the average kitchen as well as in certain industries.

A Nonconductor for Lightning

One of our correspondents tells us of a rather unique method of protecting cattle from lightning, particularly when the cattle take refuge under trees during a storm.

Farmers tried passing a wire cable down the trunk of the tree into the ground, this to conduct the lightning to earth, but it was found that if cattle came into contact with this cable they were shocked and sometimes killed. Therefore the cable and the trunk of the tree were wrapped with asbestos paper, and it is claimed this gave excellent results.

Some question has been raised as to the durability of asbestos paper, and it seems unlikely that wet asbestos paper would retain its non-conductive qualities.

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

MAKING A JOB

There is a story told of building modernization which illustrates how a small order can be turned into a large one.

In a certain city there was an apartment which badly needed repairs and modernization. The building was shabby inside and out, it was entirely out of date as to conveniences, and as a result, only four apartments out of the twenty-four were rented.

The landlord decided to fix the floors and called in a flooring man to give him an estimate on the work. The flooring man looked the place over, and quoted a certain figure for the flooring job but at the same time said frankly that the spending of money to remodel the floors would be a very poor investment, and worse than useless unless the buildings were completely overhauled and modernized.

He admitted that it would cost considerable money to make the repairs and renovation necessary but believed it would pay in the end, as he was certain all the apartments could be rented if the work were done.

He then suggested that he would supervise the whole job, buying the necessary materials and hiring the necessary workmen. A plan was worked out and the work done.

Today the houses are like new, with new equipment, fresh walls, hardwood floors and all the other things which make a really attractive apartment building. And twenty-two out of the twenty-four apartments are rented, tho the work has been completed but a month or two.

But the part of the story in which we are most interested is the flooring man's part. He didn't look for a job—he made one.

WAGE NOTES

Pittsburg, Pa. Rate for asbestos workers in Pittsburg is now $1.50. The old rate was $1.70.

Richmond, Va. Rate for asbestos workers in Richmond is 87½c an hour instead of $1.00 as formerly. New contract with this reduced price was signed in April 1932.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

August 1932 production of motor vehicles totalled 94,391, while in August 1931 191,741 were produced, these figures covering both the United States and Canada.

It is estimated that the total output of automobiles for 1932 will be approximately 1,500,000.

The Question Box

A service conducted for anyone interested in any way in asbestos or asbestos products. Names of questioners will not be printed under any circumstances.

Question 6. Can you tell us the uses and amounts used of Asbestos Thread? We are not interested in asbestos yarn, but in a thinner filament.

Answer. The principal difference between asbestos yarn and asbestos thread is that the thread is stronger and, in many cases, is treated chemically to give it further strength. In the manufacture of asbestos thread, or cord as it is sometimes called, it is given what is known as a "cord twist" which, naturally, adds to its strength.

The principal uses for asbestos thread or cord (and it is also sometimes called twine or sewing twine) are:

For the tying of gas mantles

For the sewing of asbestos garments and theatre curtains

For emergency as a packing, when valve stem packing or other fine packing is not available.

For a binding material where subject to heat or acids.

For hanging up incandescent mantles.

For use in chemical works where acids are used, or in industrial plants where it is necessary to suspend crucibles, retorts, etc., in furnaces or places subject to great heat.

One manufacturer describes Asbestos Cord as a twine of pure asbestos, composed of hard-twisted strands; is supplied in 1/16" and 1/8" thicknesses. He goes on to say that asbestos twine is a twine of asbestos fibre prepared especially for sewing asbestos cloth, in the making of mittens, curtains, etc. He also states that asbestos thread is made of pure asbestos fibre, waxed and of great tensile strength.

There is not frequent call for asbestos thread, not nearly so much demand as for asbestos yarn.

Little Lessons in Selling

STICK BY YOUR PROFESSION

By John T. Bartlett

Have you heard the following funeral oration, or one like it?

"The selling game isn't what it used to be. In fact, it's about dead. The opportunities are past. I'm going to get into something else."

When there is temporary darkness, it is easy to lose sense of direction. Statistics are comforting, for they show the big place that the salesman has in our civilization.

The census of 1870 found 7,262 "commercial travelers." There were nearly four times as many when the 1880 census was taken—28,158. In 1890 there were 58,691; 1900, 92,919; 1910, 163,620; 1920, 179,320. Figures from the 1930 census are not yet available, but it is understood they show a substantial advance over 1920.

The figures of retail salesman and saleswomen shows 611,139 in 1900, 877,238 in 1910, and 1,125,782 in 1920. Figures for 1930 will show a considerable increase over these.

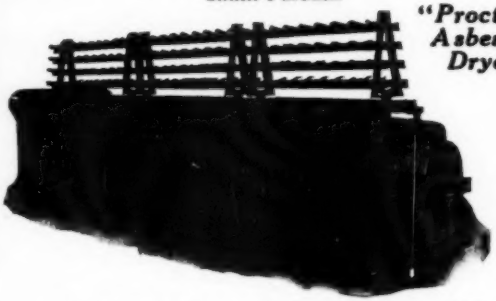
You can put it down as a principle that any business function which calls to its performance such great groups as these, whose numbers have increased strikingly from decade to decade, is fundamental and indispensable in our economic life, and in the future, as in the past, will require large numbers of trained, capable men and women.

Stand by your profession! What if the going be difficult? Any real job in a period of depression calls for workers with courage, determination. Those who respond to the necessity, and learn how to sell better, more efficiently than ever before will have immediate satisfaction. Business will be out on smooth waters before many months, and when it is, the staunch sales people of today will be the popular and favored members of the crew.

ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY

"Smith-Furbush"

"Proctor" Asbestos Dryers



PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.

Formerly Smith & Furbush Machine Co.

Seventh St. & Tabor Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

High-Grade Asbestos Textiles

CARDED FIBRES
YARNS. CORD, MANTLE YARNS
PLAIN AND METALLIC CLOTHS
BRAIDED AND WOVEN TAPES
BRAIDED TUBINGS
WOVEN SHEET PACKINGS
WOVEN BRAKE LININGS
GLOVES, MITTENS, LEGGINS
GASKETS, SEAMLESS AND JOINTED
PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE
WICK AND ROPE

ASBESTOS FIBRE SPINNING COMPANY

NORTH WALES, — PENNA.

Asbestos In the Holyland

Pilgrims who have visited the Holyland will remember the precious asbestos cloth which adorned three sides of the Grotto of Nativity at Bethlehem, where it is supposed that Christ was born. It was presented by France in 1874 and is painted in large arabesques in gold on a red foundation. At the base there is a row of lilies and symbolic fruits. Eight Coats of Arms with double shields and eight parallelograms enclose oil paintings which reproduce the most noteworthy episodes from the infancy of Christ in his native City. This tapestry is hooked at the top to nails fixed in the rock and is the exclusive property of the Catholics.

Last February the attention of the local Governor was called to the fact that damage had been caused to the corners of this large cloth. A few days later it was noticed that thirty-one suspension rings were broken. Thereupon the Chargé of the Holyland took steps to protect his interests. Accompanied by some policemen, the Governor descended in person to the Grotto, and after having removed all the church attendants with the exception of a Greek, an Armenian and a Latin, proceeded to carry the cloth to his own offices.

The Francescans, of whom the Frati Minori are composed replied with a fiery complaint addressed to the British High Commissioner. The incident even assumed diplomatic proportions. After long and laborious negotiations the Governor finally recognized the complaint of the Francescans, to whom he ordered the cloth to be restored in order that it might be conveniently repaired and returned again to adorn the walls of the Grotto of Nativity.

In the meantime the Commissary for the Holyland, of the Frati Minori, addressed an inquiry to an asbestos manufacturer in Italy for about 300 metres of white asbestos cloth, presumably to replace the damaged cloth. It would appear, however, owing to the circumstances above mentioned, that the cloth will not ultimately be required.

There really seems to be no finality to the number of uses for asbestos materials.

ASBESTOS

Africa (Rhodesia).

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines).

	July 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Bulawayo District		
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	270.00	£3,375
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	232.12	2,901 8 9
Victoria District		
Gath's King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	320.02	4,000 6 3
	822.14	£10,276 15
July 1932	*1056*	*£15,856 11*

Africa (Union of South).

(Statistics published by Dept. of Mines & Industries of U. of S. A.)

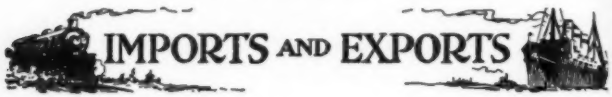
	July 1931 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	July 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	74.00	£ 740	70.00	£ 700
Chrysotile	609.00	5,169	893.00	6,537
Cape				
Blue	103.91	1,993	156.61	2,522
	786.91	£7,902	1,119.61	£9,759

Canada.

(Statistics published by Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec).

Production — Divided by Grades	August 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Crude No. 1	6
Crude No. 2	12
Other Crudes	....
Spinning Fibres	672
Shingle Stocks	1,001
Paper Stocks	1,430
Waste, Stucco or Plaster Materials	1,428
Refuse and Shorts	4,782
	9,331
By-Products (Sand, Gravel, etc.)	263
Production August 1931	13,079
Production July 1932	7,171

ASBESTOS



Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	August 1931 Tons (2240 lbs.)	August 1931 Value	August 1932 Tons (2240 lbs.)	August 1932 Value
Africa (Br. S.)	23	$ 2,085	.....	.....
Africa (Port. E.)	18	3,000	143	$ 13,869
Canada	8,900	241,087	6,638	168,018
Italy	1	708	1	959
United Kingdom	13	2,920	223	18,986
	8,955	$249,800	7,005	$201,832

Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres:

All the above is Crude with the exception of Canada, which is divided as follows:

Crude	23	7,000	11	3,034
Mill Fibre	2,058	88,160	1,984	99,195
Lower Grades	3,508	55,475	4,643	65,789
	5,589	$150,635	6,638	$168,018

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	August 1931 Pounds	August 1931 Value	August 1932 Pounds	August 1932 Value
Yarn—				
Germany	1,000	$ 487	.....	.....
United Kingdom	.....	.....	1,966	$ 774
Fabrics, Woven—				
Germany	.....	.....	135	64
Packing, Fabric—				
France	441	266	.....	.....
United Kingdom	847	464	100	56
Packing, Not Fabric—				
Austria	245	88	.....	.....
Canada	5,133	2,672	.....	.....
Germany	1,533	540	.....	.....
United Kingdom	15	5	770	194
Shingles and Slates of Asbestos Cement—None.				
Articles in Part of Asbestos—None.				
Brake and Clutch Lining, Molded—None.				
Paper and Millboard—None.				
Brake and Clutch Lining, Woven—				
United Kingdom	105	111	.....	.....
Pipe Covering and Asbestos Cement—				
United Kingdom	23,238	2,691	.....	.....

	August 1931 Pounds	August 1931 Value	August 1932 Pounds	August 1932 Value
Other Manufactures—				
Canada	.....	.....	20	4
Germany	.....	.....	138	43
	32,557	$7,324	3,129	$1,135

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of Unmanufactured Asbestos during the month of July[1] 1932 amounted to 76 tons, valued at $6,558; during July 1931 30 tons, valued at $2,161 were exported.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	July[1] 1931 Pounds	July[1] 1931 Value	July[1] 1932 Pounds	July[1] 1932 Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	74,682	$9,579	32,080	$3,101
Pipe Covering and Cement	30,255	1,497	131,953	5,927
Textiles, Yarn and Packing	97,328	51,753	77,503	31,427
Brake and Clutch Lining—				
Molded and Semi-Molded	.....	59,112	.....	35,038
Not Molded[2]	277,825	52,371	204,121	26,506
Asbestos Roofing[3]	2,766	7,016	1,406	3,965
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	138,450	11,513	107,507	7,981
Other Asbestos Mfrs.	174,220	14,137	133,023	11,969

[1] Exports one mo. behind imports. [2] Lin. ft. [3] Squares.

	August 1931 Tons (2000 lbs.)	August 1931 Value	August 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)	August 1932 Value
United Kingdom	241	$ 16,471	92	$ 4,590
United States	3,490	158,914	2,194	91,055
Australia	50	3,500	20	1,200
Belgium	585	33,225	60	4,600
France	283	28,615	314	20,683
Germany	324	27,963	130	7,218
Italy	90	4,731	55	1,825
Japan	646	34,880	85	5,900
Netherlands	87	9,865	42	1,890
	5,796	$318,164	2,992	$138,961
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	55	1,025	62	1,188
United States	7,293	98,357	5,287	73,734
Argentina	17	192	.....	.....
Belgium	320	4,830	120	2,555
British India	30	330	.....	.....
France	40	500	.....	.....
Germany	63	1,365	60	1,080
Italy	62	1,550	.....	.....

Sand and Waste (Continued)	August 1931 Tons (2000 lbs.)	August 1931 Value	August 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)	August 1932 Value
Japan	36	900	30	375
Netherlands	40	1,000	65	1,625
New Zealand	....	.....	1	24
	7,956	$110,049	5,625	80,581
	13,752	$428,213	8,617	$219,542

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

	August 1931 Tons (2240 lbs.)	August 1931 Value	August 1932 Tons (2240 lbs.)	August 1932 Value
Africa (Rhodesia)	.....	.....	89	£2,516
Africa (Union of South)	124	£2,748	524	6,717
Canada	195	3,297	139	1,525
Australia	28	270	.....	.....
Cyprus	4	31	203	3,680
Germany	..	....	1	11
Italy	..	....	5	81
Soviet Union (Russia)	333	5,327	..	....
U. S. of America	40	1,065	51[1]	416
	724	£12,738	1,012	£14,946
Re-Shipments	111	1,722	45	1,210

[1] Waste, inc. asbestic.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

To Netherlands	28	£3,518	22	£3,527
To France	16	2,654	30	2,959
To U. S. of America	6	319	....	246
To British India	347	8,208	76	5,154
To Australia	29	4,607	24	3,932
To Other Countries	885	38,358	1,004	42,529
	1,311	£57,664	1,156	£58,347

THE RUSSIAN ASBESTOS CASE

Up to date of going to press, testimony in the Russian Asbestos Hearing, now being carried on before the Tariff Commission, is still being heard.

As most of our readers know, the question is whether or not Russian Asbestos should be barred from entering the United States.

Arguments brought forward by both sides are interesting, and it would seem that most of them have merit.

Just what the decision will be cannot be guessed at the present time.

THIS AND THAT

One of our readers suggests that a list be compiled of various people in the Asbestos Industry who have been connected with the business in some manner or other for a number of years.

Will every one who reads this send in his name and the number of years he has been connected with the Asbestos Industry, provided the term has been 20 years or more.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, second son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on September 22nd, addressed the workers who have just completed the 31 story RKO building, New York City. Certificates and gold buttons were awarded to those men who have excelled as craftsmen in the various lines of construction. Joseph Gebhardt, an asbestos worker, received one of the awards.

It is said that an electric company has adopted safety suits of white chrome leather instead of asbestos. We'd like to know why the latter are considered superior, or what advantages they have over asbestos.

Many of the household uses of asbestos have resulted from the necessity for invention. A correspondent tells us of a year's residence in the country districts of Cuba, where cooking appliances were rather primitive, in fact charcoal had to be used for fuel. Because the baking of pies, cakes, etc., was a necessity with the American housewife, an oven was devised of wood, lined with asbestos sheet, and was found to be quite satisfactory.

Of course the modern oven in gas or electric ranges is always insulated and with most satisfactory results. But even in home built ovens, asbestos has proved to be a boon to the home baker.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month contains the following names: A. K. Burgstresser, President, Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company, Norristown, Pa., whose birthday falls on October 26th; A. L. Wade, Superintendent, Jamieson Asbestos Co., Montreal, P. Q. Canada, October 28th; George L. Abbott, President & General Manager, Garlock Packing Company, Palmyra, N. Y., October 31st; G. M. Righter, Export Manager and Eastern Sales Manager, United States Asbestos Division, New York City, November 10th; R. B. Crabbs, Vice President, Philip Carey Company, Lockland, Cincinnati, O., November 11th; H. Parkinson, Head of Asbestos Division, George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Maryhill, Glasgow, Scotland, November 13th; Richard V. Mattison, M. D., founder and Chairman of the Board, Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa., November 17th. To all of these gentlemen we extend best wishes, and congratulations.

R. V. Aycock Company. News item in August "ASBESTOS" was somewhat confused. The following will clear up any wrong impressions that may have been made by the August item:

In July 1932 the R. V. Aycock Company entered into a contract with Johns-Manville Corporation whereby Johns-Manville purchased certain of the assets of the R. V. Aycock Company. They did not purchase the R. V. Aycock Company, which company is still in existence, but the name of which has been changed to the Vaughn Investment Company.

Johns-Manville Corporation have set up two subsidiaries in the territory formerly covered by the R. V. Aycock Company, one with General Headquarters in Kansas City, known as the Aycock Corporation, of which R. V. Aycock is President, and H. B. Freeman is Treasurer, the other being the Aycock Corporation of Texas, operating within the State of Texas, with General Headquarters at Houston, of which Otis Massey is President and J. V. Castle is Treasurer.

The Aycock Corporation is operating branches in Kansas City, St. Louis and Tulsa, with the same personnel as operated in these districts for the R. V. Aycock Company, with the exception that D. E. Kelley, formerly Vice President of the R. V. Aycock Company, has been transferred to St. Louis as Manager of the St. Louis District.

Under the new setup R. V. Aycock will have supervision over both subsidiaries.

"Progress in Asbestos Linings for Furnaces" is the title of an article in the September 3rd number of the India Rubber Journal. A copy will be lent to anyone interested.

Cape Asbestos Company

Limited

LONDON AND SOUTH AFRICA

Pioneers in the mining and marketing of Blue and Amosite Asbestos

BLUE and AMOSITE ASBESTOS of all grades, suitable for:-

(a) Textiles,
(b) 85% Magnesia Coverings,
(c) Boiler and Bulkhead Blocks,
(d) Asbestos-Cement Pipes,
(e) Shingles

BLUE and AMOSITE ASBESTOS CLOTHS (Chemically pure) possess the highest insulating properties and are approved by the British Admiralty. They are also specially adapted for resistance to strong acids.

The Cape Asbestos Co Limited

Morley House 26-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1.
Factory, Barking, Essex

The Superbestos Corporation with headquarters at 750 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, and a new plant at Watseka, Illinois, near Chicago, will be on a volume production basis on or about October 15th.

Their plant, a new modern brick structure, has approximately 30,000 square feet of space all on one floor, and the machinery and equipment is new and of special design for the manufacture of moulded brake lining, moulded clutch facings, and moulded brake blocks. Their facilities will be concentrated solely on the production and marketing of these items. The new plant and equipment has been planned under expert engineering supervision. The following officers of the corporation have been elected: H. S. Mikesell, President; F. J. Bitterman, Vice President; W. M. Kirchhoff, Secretary and Treasurer.

S. P. Moffit, for many years identified with the Asbestos Shingle Industry, and recently Sales Manager of the Eternit Division of Ruberoid, is now signing his name over the line "Assistant to the Vice President." We congratulate Mr. Moffit upon this well merited promotion.

Turner & Newall, Ltd., announces that those of its subsidiaries, nine in number, which deal exclusively with the sale and application of insulating materials, have been consolidated into one organization as of October 1. The new undertaking will trade as Newalls Insulation Ltd. The consolidated organization will have its headquarters at Washington Station, Durham County, with a chain of branch offices and warehouses thruout the United Kingdom.

The aim of the reorganization is the reduction of administrative expenses without curtailing local enterprise, and direct touch with customers. The subsidiaries in the consolidation are: Thomas Anderson, Ltd., Carbon Cement Co., Hobdell, Way & Co., Newalls Insulation Co., Newalls Insulation Export Co., Reid McFarlane & Co. (Belfast), Ltd., Reid McFarlane (London), Ltd. and Sutcliffe Bros. & Bryce, Ltd.

The new enterprise, which will be the distributing organization for the 85% Magnesia and other insulation products manufactured by the Washington Chemical Co., branch of Turner & Newall, Ltd., will, it is stated, be by far the largest concern in the European insulation trade.

Keasbey & Mattison Company. The management of the Keasbey & Mattison Company New York District Office was assigned to Thomas Blagden, Jr. This assignment became effective September 1st. Mr. Jordan, former manager of New York district office, has been assigned other duties with the Company.

John R. Livezey. On October 1st, John R. Livezey, Insulation Contractor of Philadelphia, Penna., announced the appointment of Edward E. Tanguy to succeed R. W. Bair, formerly manager of his Baltimore Office.

Mr. Tanguy, since leaving Pennsylvania State College in 1912 has been engaged in insulation work, having started with the Armstrong Cork Co. in that year and continued with them

in Cleveland until his entrance into the Army in 1917. After his discharge from the Army in 1919 he was with D. E. Fryer Co., representative for Armstrong Cork Company in Seattle, Wash., until 1930. Since that time Mr. Tanguy has been with the Livezey organization.

Mr. Tanguy will assume his duties in Baltimore, 119 South St., about November 1st.

PATENTS

Insulating Material. No. 1,872,358. Granted on August 16th to Charles A. Styer, Wilkinsburg, Pa. Assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. Filed August 30, 1928. Serial No. 30,319.

Described as comprising asbestos impregnated with an organic ester of phosphoric acid.

Preparing Stock Reclaimed from Waste Materials and Method of and Apparatus For Reclaiming Same. No. 1,874,045. Granted on August 30th to Nathan Leshner, Cincinnati, and M. J. Moehler, Mt. Healthy, Ohio, Assignors to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Filed Feb. 3, 1927. Serial No. 165,544.

Described as the method of producing fibrous stock from waste materials, consisting of reducing said fibre containing materials in the presence of a current of air to a mass of independent fibres.

Heat Insulating Material. No. 1,875,297. Granted on August 30th to William R. Gillies, Chicago, Ill. Assignor to Union Asbestos & Rubber Company, Chicago. Filed November 19, 1928. Serial No. 320,393.

Described as a unit for forming flexible heat insulating material comprising a roving having a plurality of loose, longitudinally extending asbestos fibres and cords of asbestos extending spirally about said fibres and crossing each other to hold said fibres together.

Gas Flue and Vent No. 1,876,357. Granted on September 6th to Jacob A. Stadtfeld, San Francisco, Calif. Assignor to Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco. Filed August 8, 1928. Serial No. 298,224.

Described as the process of making a heat insulating acid resisting pipe consisting of impregnating a strip of asbestos with a mixture of sodium silicate, zinc oxide, lead carbonate and silica; in winding the material so impregnated about a mandrel to form a cylinder; in air drying and baking the cylinder so formed; in passing this cylinder thru a bath of calcium chloride, and then baking the cylinder so treated.

Brake Lining Composition. No. 1,876,910. Granted on September 13th, to Owen H. Gibson, Portland, Ind. Filed Oct. 14, 1929. Serial No. 399,701.

Described as a brake lining composition comprising in approximately the following proportions: corn oil, 85%, kerosene 10%, and neats foot oil 5%, the same being mixed together without heat.

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